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STATE OF ILLINOIS

Richard B. Ogilvie, Governor

SIX DAY WEEK LAW

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Barney J. Grabiec, *Director*
160 N. La Salle St., Chicago

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

SIX DAY WEEK LAW

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SIX DAY WEEK

(Ill. Rev. Stat. Ch. 48, §§ 8a-8h)

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AN ACT *to promote the public health and comfort of persons employed by providing for one day of rest in seven.*

[Approved July 8, 1935.]

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

[Terms defined.] SECTION 1. The words and phrases mentioned in this section, as used in this Act, and in proceedings pursuant hereto shall, unless the same be inconsistent with the context, be construed as follows:

“Employer” shall mean a person, partnership, joint stock company or corporation, which employs any person to work, labor or exercise skill in connection with the operation of any business, industry, vocation or occupation.

“Factory” shall include a mill, workshop or other manufacturing establishment, and all buildings, sheds, structures or other places used for, or in connection therewith, where one or more persons are employed at manufacturing, including making, altering, repairing, finishing, refining, bottling, canning, cleaning or laundering any article or thing.

“Mercantile establishment” means a place where one or more persons are employed in which goods, wares or merchandise are offered for sale, and includes a building, shed, structure, or any part thereof, occupied in connection with such establishment.

[Twenty-four consecutive hours of rest in every week.] § 2. Every employer operating any factory, mercantile establishment, transportation or public service company, hotel, or apartment hotel, restaurant, hospital, laundry, telegraph or telephone establishment, banking institution, brokerage business, theatre or freight or passenger elevator in this State, or any employer engaged as a contractor to furnish or supply labor upon a contract to any person, municipality or

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county institution of this State, or any office thereof, shall allow every person except those specified in Section 3 of this Act, employed in, about or in connection with, such business or service, at least twenty-four consecutive hours of rest in every calendar week in addition to the regular period of rest allowed at the close of each working day.

[As amended by Act approved July 19, 1937.]

[Occupations excepted from act.] § 3. This Act shall not apply to:

1. Janitors;
 2. Watchmen;
 3. Superintendents or foremen in charge of groups of employees;
 4. Employees whose duties on Sunday shall not consume more than three hours, such as employees engaged in:
 - (a) Setting sponges in bakeries;
 - (b) Caring for live animals;
 - (c) Maintaining fires or electrical current;
 - (d) Necessary repairs to boilers, machinery, equipment or power.
- [As amended by Act approved July 19, 1937.]

[Schedule posted on Sunday.] § 4. Before operating on the first day of the week, which is commonly known as Sunday, every employer shall post in a conspicuous place on the premises, a schedule containing a list of his employees who are required or allowed to work on Sunday, and designating the day of rest for each, and shall file a copy of such schedule, and every subsequent change thereof, with the Director of Labor. No employee shall be required or allowed to work on the day of rest so designated for him.

[Time book.] § 5. Every employer shall keep a time book showing the names and addresses of all employees and the hours worked by each of them on each day, and such time book shall be open to inspection by the Director of Labor.

[Enforcement of act.] § 6. The Director of Labor shall be charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this Act and prosecuting all violations thereof.

[Penalty for violation.] § 7. Any employer who violates any of the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined for each offense in a sum of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

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[Emergency permits until termination of national emergency.]

§ 8. The Director of Labor shall, until the termination of the national emergency proclaimed December 16, 1950, grant emergency permits to employers authorizing the employment of persons in such work regardless of the other provisions of this Act, upon proper showing of the necessity for longer working hours due to wartime conditions and inability to meet the situation by increasing the number of employees or adjustment of production schedules. The Director shall not revoke or modify any such permit issued excepting for reasonable cause; provided that such permits shall not authorize the employment of persons for seven (7) days a week for more than two (2) consecutive weeks nor for more than eight (8) weeks in any one year.

The Director of Labor may prescribe reasonable rules for carrying out the provisions of this Section.

[As amended by Act approved July 10, 1953.]



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